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CARNEGIE MAGAZINE

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VOLUME VI

PITTSBURGH, PA., JUNE 1932

NUMBER 3



THE FLORIDA JUNGLE

A GROUP BY OTTMAR F. AND HANNAH VON FUEHRER
HALL OF BOTANY, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

(See Page 75)

THE CARNEGIE MAGAZINE

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VOLUME VI NUMBER 3

JUNE 1932

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted.

—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

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The Carnegie Institute, in the broadest sense, holds its possessions in trust for mankind and for the constant welfare and happiness of the race. Anyone, therefore, who by a gift of beautiful works of art, or objects of scientific value, or a donation to its financial resources, aids in the growth of these collections and the extension of its service is contributing substantially to the glorious mission of the Institute.

The Carnegie Institute will be the final home of every worthy collection of pictures and museum objects when the men and women who have chosen them wish to have the world enjoy them.

—ANDREW CARNEGIE

The CARNEGIE MAGAZINE freely grants permission to newspapers and magazines to reprint without limit the articles that appear in its pages.

BON JOUR, AMELIA!

Amelia Earhart Putnam has flown the Atlantic Ocean alone—the first woman to achieve that adventure. In the black darkness of night, in fog and tempest, with her airship disintegrating under its fearful speed, and while there was yet a chance to turn back and lapse into that safety and oblivion which common mortals seek, she kept on. The will to do preserved her path above the waves. The machine could break, but not her courage. And at last she saw the blessed sight of land. She had conquered.

A VOICE FROM BELGIUM

Jean Capart, conservator-in-chief of the Royal Museums of Art and History, who read the Egyptian hieroglyphics in the Carnegie Museum with the same facility with which an American reads his newspaper, makes this graceful acknowledgment to a reference to him in the Magazine:

BRUXELLES

CHER CARNEGIE:

Je suis fort heureux chaque fois que j'ai l'occasion de faire connaître autour de moi tout ce que j'ai appris de bon et d'utile au cours de mes voyages en Amérique. L'Europe juge les Etats-Unis sur quelques romans à tapage et qui sont aussi peu destinés à refléter la vraie civilisation américaine que l'œuvre d'un Zola pour la civilisation française. Les laides choses sont partout les mêmes, parce qu'elles sont, hélas, inhérentes à la nature humaine. C'est se résigner une bien triste vision que d'y fixer ses regards, en voulant faire abstraction de toutes les manifestations du génie et de la bonté.

—JEAN CAPART

WORDS THAT LIVE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

DEAR CARNEGIE:

Please accept my thanks for your generosity in sending me one of the last of your available copies of the CARNEGIE MAGAZINE for December, 1930.

All the persons to whom I have lent it consider Mr. Fosdick's great pronouncement ["International Implications of the Economic Depression"] one of the greatest utterances on the international situation. You can depend upon this copy's being put to constant use. It is to the very great credit of your Magazine that the article first appeared there.

—WATSTILL H. SHARP

Mr. Sharp is secretary to the Department of Religious Education of the American Unitarian Association, and his is but one of many similar letters that are constantly being received in praise of Raymond B. Fosdick's brilliant and prophetic analysis of the present crisis. It was first presented two years and a half ago as an address on Carnegie Day before the student body of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, after which it was immediately printed in the CARNEGIE MAGAZINE.

LOCATING AMBASSADOR MELLON

WHEN the CARNEGIE MAGAZINE referred to the appointment of Pittsburgh's first citizen, the Honorable Andrew W. Mellon, as "ambassador to the Court of St. James," a devoted reader wrote that the correct designation was "the Court of St. James's," and gave as his authorities Time, Webster's New International Dictionary, the New York Times, and sundry grammars and style books. Whereupon the CARNEGIE MAGAZINE went back to a document of the Tudor age and to Henry VIII, who built the Palace of St. James, and found that that uxorious uxoricide had called the place the Court of St. James; and it could not find that he had used the redundant form insisted on by the correspondent. It also found that King George dated his official decrees from "the Court of St. James." These conclusions were printed in the April number; and still Time and the New York Times persist with hopeless obstinacy in clinging to their *mumpsimus*.*

Unwilling to see truth on the scaffold, while error thus sat on the throne, the Editor of the CARNEGIE MAGAZINE wrote a letter to Sir John Simon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with this statement of the case: The question of the correct designation arose at a farewell dinner given to Ambassador Mellon by his brother Richard B. Mellon. At an appropriate moment a very clever gentleman stood up and proposed a toast to the new ambassador's health, using these words: "Mr. Mellon is going to England to be ambassador to the Court of St. James's—not the Court of St. James, but the Court of St. James's, because it was once a hospital." When the conversation

was resumed, one of the guests, who was stirred by the spirit of Lindley Murray, questioned the accuracy of the statement, and offered a contrary opinion. In the meantime certain newspapers and magazines were referring to it—some to the Court of St. James, and some to the Court of St. James's; and out of all this discussion readers are appealing to the CARNEGIE MAGAZINE for a judgment in the matter. The letter to Sir John Simon concluded with these words:

And now, as this friendly dispute is growing in a bantering way, I am audaciously enough appealing to you for counsel on the subject. Can it be possible that Henry VIII was wrong—or King George—or I? I hope that you will be good enough to write me on the subject, as I shall really be afraid to address any letters to my friend Mr. Mellon until someone in illustrious place shall guide me into the way of truth.

And very promptly came this response from 17 Addison Road, London, under date of May 26:

DEAR MR. CHURCH:

Thank you for your letter of April 26, with its inclosure, with reference to the "Court of St. James." I inclose a memorandum which gives the history of the expression and shows the form in which it is now used in the Foreign Office.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN SIMON

The memorandum which this distinguished statesman thus so courteously prepared reads in full as follows:

The expression "Court of St. James's" with its variant "Court of St. James" is derived from St. James's Palace, a building which in olden times was known by various names such as "James's House," "The House in the Fields," and "The King's Manor House."

2. The site of the palace was originally occupied by a hospital dedicated to St. James the Less, bishop of Jerusalem, and intended for the reception of some fourteen leprous maiden sisters who were to lead a devout life, "living chastely and honestly in divine service."

*In allusion to an illiterate English priest in the early sixteenth century who insisted upon reading "sumpsimus" in a postcommunion prayer as "mumpsimus," in defiance of all correction. Hence the meaning: one who obstinately adheres to old ways, in spite of the clearest evidence that he is wrong.

THE CARNEGIE MAGAZINE

3. In 1532 Henry VIII purchased the site of this leper hospital from Eton College in exchange for lands at Chatsisham in Suffolk, and on the site built "a goodly manor" and annexed to it a park, which he inclosed with a wall of brick. Henry named it "St. James's" after the hospital which it had replaced. [In a foregoing paragraph the CARNEGIE MAGAZINE seems to differ from this statement as to Henry VIII's use of the word, but the authority taken was Sarah A. Tooley's "Royal Palaces and Their Memories," (London: Hutchinson & Co.) on pages 96 to 99, where the term "St. James" is used in this connection repeatedly without the apostrophe.]

4. "The King," wrote Weever in his "Ancient Funeral Monuments," "hath new buylded St. James's in the Fields, a magnificent and goodly house."

5. Hall, the chronicler, wrote thus in 1532 on the origin of St. James's Park and Palace:

Ye have hearde before how the Kyng had purchased the Bishop of York's place, which was a fayre Byshop's house, but not meete for a Kyng, wherefore the Kyng purchased all the meadows about St. James's, and all the whole house of St. James's, and there made a fair mansion, and a Parke, and buylded many costly and commodious houses for great pleasure.

6. The palace is referred to by the same title in Defoe's "Tour through Great Britain, 1778," where it is said "the Palace of St. James's, though the winter receptacle of all the pomp and glory of this kingdom, is really mean in comparison of the glorious Court of Great Britain."

7. No English sovereign between Henry VIII and William III took up regular abode at St. James's, which was utilized only for state ceremonies as occasion demanded. The latter monarch, after the destruction of Whitehall Palace by fire in 1697, removed to St. James's, and his successors, until George III, likewise resided there.

8. George IV resided at St. James's a little at the commencement of his reign but, except when absolutely

obliged to do so, inhabited the palace as little as possible and "during the unhappy differences which existed between him and Queen Caroline," he hardly ever came to the palace except for the purpose of holding Levees and Drawing Rooms, when the Princess Augusta acted in the capacity of Queen.

9. As Duke of Clarence, William IV resided at Clarence House, but after his coronation removed to St. James's with his Queen.

10. Queen Victoria never resided at St. James's, although from the commencement of her reign and up to the time of the death of the Prince Consort in 1861, Her Majesty held Levees and Drawing Rooms there.

11. St. James's ceased to be the residence of the sovereign after the time of William IV. Meetings of the Privy Council were, however, held there at various times by the last two sovereigns and indeed are still held. Down to November, 1910, the Orders in Council and Proclamations passed at such meetings bore the inscription "At the Court of St. James's" and "Given at Our Court at St. James's" respectively. By December, 1913—although the exact date of the alteration is not known—the wording had been changed to "At the Court of St. James" and "Given at Our Court at St. James." These forms are in use at the present time.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 23, 1924

Here, then, is the final authority in all the world whereby Mr. Mellon's post is definitely established as being at the Court of St. James. Anyone who refers to him hereafter as being at the Court of St. James's is yielding to a mumpsimus, and ignoring the guidance of a sumpsimus.

EDUCATION NEVER STOPS

In the past it seems to have been taken for granted that education ended when the heavy work of life began. Today we accept the opportunities for intellectual development of the adult as a privilege, and also as a responsibility if the individual is to take his part in a government by the people.

—JOHN C. MERRIAM

INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE

A Review of the Current Exhibition of Modern Architecture

BY ROBERT SCHMERTZ

President of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club

[Mr. Schmertz was graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1921 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in architecture. He has been a practicing architect since that time and in addition, since 1926, has been instructor in the Department of Architecture in the College of Fine Arts at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. A leader among the younger architects of Pittsburgh, he is a directing spirit in the Pittsburgh Architectural Club, and is also a member of the local Associated Artists.]



ARCHITECTS and their clients since the classic revival have thought of architecture in terms of style. We have had a great variety of styles from the Italian Renaissance to the American Colonial, each having its virtues to a greater or less degree, and each having its use. On close examination, however, we find that these various architectural types can be identified only by surface treatment, and not by any basic structural idea, and therefore we may say that we are dealing with mannerisms rather than original styles.

The architecture of the Gothic period was the last to express definitely its organic structure in its design although, strange as it may seem, its structural system with its daring vaults and buttresses was not understood in modern times until Viollet-le-Duc. So it seems perhaps that we have been wandering in a labyrinth of pleasant mannerisms intrigued by amusing and often beautiful details encountered at every turn, feeling

quite at home in our labyrinth, and having a rather good time of it. We look back with a loving eye to the charming stone buildings of Norman France or to the honest brick or half-timber houses of England, and find them good. We attack a modern problem in design in a sentimental spirit instead of a rational one, and as a result we are often led away from a simple logical solution.

And now for "International Architecture." Its exponents claim that here is an original style, original because it solves our modern problems most directly, and because its form depends solely upon a basic modern structural system. Its exponents have called it "international" because it has been and is being developed simultaneously in various countries of the world.

The Carnegie Institute has brought us this exhibition of modern architec-



STORE AND APARTMENTS IN GERMANY: GROPIUS—1928

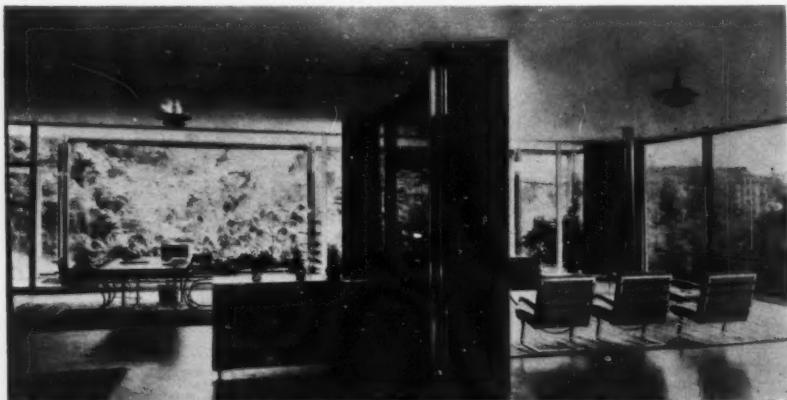
ture because the director of Fine Arts feels that it is an extremely important one. While we in America have been occupied in the building of more or less archeological structures and in the pursuit of early American antiques, this movement toward a true modern style slowly and surely has gathered momentum, and its possibilities may well be far-reaching.

On entering the galleries, the sensitive architect or layman is due for a shock. Here are none of the pleasant houses that have become part of us. Where are the sloping roofs and shuttered windows? There are none. Here are boxlike structures, their flat roofs utilized for sun decks or terraces, their plain smooth walls fenestrated with large areas of glass. Some stand free of the ground supported on slender steel



PROJECT FOR COUNTRY APARTMENT:
HOOD & FOUILHOUX—1932

columns, leaving space underneath for automobiles, aeroplanes, or children's play. Sentiment is not here, but the cold functionalism of the machine. Let it be stated here that not all of these buildings are good. Many are undoubtedly as false and tricky as some of our own fake half-timber houses, and can be classed as architectural scenery, pure and simple, but there are many which are direct and original solutions of the problems in hand, which make logical use of steel, concrete, and glass, and which achieve esthetic value through good proportion and carefully handled detail. The general impression is one of light, skeletonlike framework over which is stretched the inclosing material, giving the effect of interior volume, rather than that of heavy walls resting on the ground and giving the effect of mass.



TUGENDHAT HOUSE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: MIÉS VAN DER ROHE—1930

THE CARNEGIE MAGAZINE

There is not enough space here to attempt to give a complete history of the International Style, but a brief résumé of its development and philosophy is in order. Most interesting to us is the fact that the American, Frank Lloyd Wright, has been hailed by Europeans as the forerunner of modern architecture as early as 1910. Unrecognized in his own country, his work has been published extensively in Europe, especially in Germany. Wright, following in the tradition of freedom of Louis Sullivan, broke all ties with the past in the last years of the nineteenth century, and introduced startling changes in the plan of the house, eliminating interior partitions to a great extent and using windows in horizontal bands. It will be seen on examining his work shown in the exhibition that he was the first to develop many innovations that have been used in European work of more recent years. This new movement spread throughout Europe around 1900, going through various phases, of which Art Nouveau is the best known. In the period just before the War it developed into a simplification of medieval or classical styles under such men as Behrens of Germany and Ostberg of Sweden.

Up to this time the work had been carried on by individualists, but in the period following the War we find that a closer coordination has taken place, in which structure has taken a major part in the influencing of design.

In 1923 Le Corbusier hailed the arrival of the new style in his book, "Towards a New Architecture." Miés van der Rohe and Gropius of Germany, Oud of Holland, and Le Corbusier of France, the chief pioneers of the new style and still among the leading modern architects, in endeavoring to crystallize the style have formulated a definite esthetic philosophy, based on the proper use of modern materials in the solution of modern requirements in plan. They demand regularity and flexibility rather than symmetry; technical perfection, good proportion, and composition rather than applied ornament. They

feel that certain formulas are necessary to clarify the style, although many architects working independently in it are greatly incensed at the idea of being bound by dogmatic principles.

The work of these men along with the Americans—Hood, Howe and Lescaze, Neutra, and others—are on view at the galleries and are well worth serious study. Of especial interest is the section in which appears the work of the Americans, Stein and Wright.

It is very necessary for those who attend the exhibition to endeavor to understand what is here being attempted. If a new style is here or in the making, we should know about it. If this exhibition causes us to think, it has well served the purpose. Let us examine it with open minds.

The exhibition was organized by the Museum of Modern Art of New York City and is now on tour of the United States. It opened at the Institute on June 3 and closes on June 25.

ONE HUNDRED FRIENDS

ANNOUNCEMENT has recently been made of the purchase by the One Hundred Friends of Pittsburgh Art of six paintings from the Twenty-second Exhibition of the Associated Artists of Pittsburgh.

In accordance with the plan of the One Hundred Friends—an organization instituted in 1916 by John L. Porter for the purpose of buying paintings by local artists for presentation to the Pittsburgh Public Schools—these six new pictures were given on April 19. "The Fortune Teller" by R. D. Long, "A Portrait of Bob Crouch" by Virginia I. Cuthbert, "A Fair Mansion" by Alice Judson, "Boss of the Street" by Carrie A. Pattison, "Back of the Hill" by J. Howard Iams, and "Argentine Poppies" by Nancy Walter Canetta were the paintings chosen.

With these latest additions the School Collection, all acquired through the generosity of the One Hundred Friends, now includes eighty canvases.

COLLEGE-TRAINED NIGHTINGALES

BY LEONORA W. DONOHOE

[Miss Donohoe has been associated with the News Bureau of the Carnegie Institute of Technology for the past two years and a half. Her duties have brought her in close contact not only with the different colleges of the institution, but with a number of organizations having as their object education in the broadest sense of the word. This article presents her study of the relationship recently established between Margaret Morrison Carnegie College and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing.]



WHEN Florence Nightingale, foster-mother and idol of all nurses, said, "I am interested in sickness and in health," she expressed the very essence of the meaning of nursing. Developed from the word

"nourish," nursing was identified at the very beginning of time with mother care of the young. From that it grew to cover not only the care of the sick, the helpless, the aged, and the handicapped, but also the promotion of health and vigor in those who are well.

Women first entered this calling through a natural endowment and because of the always-existing necessity for work in this field. Its trend, however, has been profoundly influenced by the beliefs and philosophies of the time, and according to the degree of enlightenment of the period, it has flourished or declined.

So, in this age of rapid progress in the field of science, and with almost unlimited opportunities for women in every line, it is only fitting and natural that the latest bulletin should find schools of nursing affiliated with universities. Such a school has this year been inaugurated by the Carnegie Institute of Technology in conjunction with the Western Pennsylvania Hospital School of Nursing.

Modern youth is scarcely aware of the fullness of the opportunity thus

presented, nor can they appreciate this opportunity adequately unless they know something about the rich historical background which has culminated in the free selection of such a calling. Methods of nursing now in use are generally credited to Florence Nightingale, and it is true that the organization which she set up during the Crimean War is still employed with very little change by most modern hospitals. Many elements, however, contributed to the adoption of this system and many threads were woven into the tapestry that resulted in the nurse's training school as we see it today. When the Crimean War broke out in 1854, nursing was at its lowest ebb, due to the more or less recent dissolution of the monasteries, with which it had always been closely allied. The situation in hospitals and prisons was deplorable. But Miss Nightingale had been preparing herself since childhood for a life of service to the sick, and had interested herself to the point of spending periods of probation in practically every hospital in England and on the Continent, almost as if she had foreseen the end to which her powers would be used. She had behind her the labor of countless heroic women who had kept faith with their ideals, however misguided those ideals may have been, through the tortuous paths of the Middle Ages. Her unusual powers of organization and of sympathetic understanding brought order out of the chaos of this horrible war. Sanitation and cleanliness were her gods. The "germ theory" was then in its infancy, and Miss Nightingale herself did

not subscribe to it, but held to the spontaneity of disease. It is, therefore, safe to say that if Pasteur and Koch and Metchnikoff and our own Theobald Smith and Walter Reed and other pioneers in germ research had not come along in the same generation and at the same time that the emancipation of women became a reality, a very different story might have been written about the progress of nursing, and the graph line depicting the sudden rise in the last half of the nineteenth century might have descended just as suddenly.

Nursing and medicine have always been allied most intimately. In dim prehistoric ages they were for a long time one and the same, probably first united in the person of the wise old crones who learned to brew the herbs, roots, and grasses of the forest.

In our own time the physician is finding it more and more expedient to intrust a greater amount of the work to the nurse. As a consequence, it is no longer sufficient to equip the student nurse with the principles of nursing only. If she is to meet the mental as well as the physical needs of her patients, and if she is to take her place as a citizen in the modern world, she must also have a cultural background.

Nursing has expanded its activities. There is an increasing demand for women trained to teach in schools of nursing, to fill the duties of supervisor, of superintendent of nurses and of hospitals, to engage in public health work, and to do research work in hospital laboratories.

The importance

of hospital and university connections may be realized from the fact that in 1928 a Conference on Nursing Schools Connected with Colleges and Universities was held at Columbia University under the auspices of the Department of Nursing Education of Teachers College and the Committee on University Relations of the National League of Nursing Education. At that time forty-five colleges and universities were taking some part in the education of nurses, about three fourths of the entire number having established their connections within the last ten or twelve years. These relationships group themselves roughly into five types: (1) Independent endowed schools. (2) Those schools of nursing placed in the university under the direction of medical schools. (3) Those placed under the direction of other faculties, such as applied science. (4) Nursing schools connected with university hospitals and under hospital direction. (5) A variety of affiliations not clearly definable.

The connection recently established at the Carnegie Institute of Technology falls under the third division. It includes in one unified scheme a more liberal educational background for the student in two years of academic work, a professional training in the hospital of two years, and a fifth in preparation for such special branches as education, social work and public health, institutional management and administration, and science. This course leads, in addition to eligibility for registration in Pennsylvania, to a



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

By GEORGE PAUL CHALMERS

Reception Room, West Penn Nurses Home



PROJECT IN NURSING EDUCATION—CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Bachelor of Science degree in nursing.

Here we find a connection between a technical school young enough to be progressive yet old enough to be established, and one of the three pioneer hospitals of the western part of the State. This unity promises unlimited possibilities to modern young women in a field that has scarcely been explored. Most of the work of the first two years is carried on at the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College and follows a prescribed curriculum similar to that taken by all other students in the college in the department of general science. This course includes English, history, psychology, sociology, biology, and chemistry. Four hours a week during the first two years are spent at the hospital in the pursuit of elementary instruction in nursing. At the end of the sophomore year the student takes a summer course of six weeks in fundamental professional training at the hospital. She is then prepared to spend the next two years of the course at the School of Nursing, during which time she completes the regular

course in nursing. At the School of Nursing, theory is given concurrently with practice, and each student is assigned to a group which rotates through the different departments of the hospital. She is always under the supervision of a graduate nurse, and classes and lectures are conducted by eminent physicians and surgeons of the hospital staff.

The Nurses Home is connected with the hospital by an underground passage. This building contains two hundred and fifty individual bedrooms in addition to excellently equipped laboratories and classrooms and an auditorium seating six hundred persons. Here all preliminary training is carried on, even to instruction in the proper way to make beds—first empty, then with a dummy figure. As soon as the work is thoroughly learned in the training school, the student nurses progress to the hospital proper, where they work in the pavilions under the supervision of the graduate nurse or the doctor. The use of the word "pavilion" strikingly illustrates the importance as-



CLASS IN BACTERIOLOGY—TESTING THEORETICAL IDEAS

THE CARNEGIE MAGAZINE

signed to modern psychology in every phase of the hospital routine. The word "ward" having become synonymous with charity, all wards have been renamed pavilions, and an abundance of light, fresh air, and cheerful decoration has been introduced to dispel the gloom formerly associated with public rooms. In like fashion, diets are prepared and served with care to tempt delicate stomachs, and the children's department follows the plan of a real home nursery, with the addition of the most modern hospital equipment.

Miles of corridors lead to numerous laboratories of every description, where the student has every possible opportunity for research. The "Animal House" is filled with tiny creatures dedicated to the service of mankind. Outside the city there is a large animal farm where guinea pigs, rabbits, and mice are bred, so that the hospital may always have a full quota.

The early romance associated with the nursing profession may have passed. But a new romance has come to take its place—the romance of science.

Few schools in the United States offer such a large and varied choice of professions to women as the Carnegie Institute of Technology—from it are graduated musicians, actresses, artists, technicians, secretaries, costume designers, dieticians, economists, librarians, and social workers. To this list is now added the profession of the nurse, with seven charter students completing the first year of a five-year course this month. It is an assured fact that with this preparation for the comfort and all the cure of the sick, these students who will become college-trained nurses in 1936, and all who follow after them, will find this specialized field of human service under such advanced methods particularly congenial to them and beneficial to humanity.

THE FLORIDA JUNGLE GROUP

BY O. E. JENNINGS

Curator of Botany at the Carnegie Museum

THE Florida Jungle Group is the third of the series of four corner groups planned for the Gallery of Botany to illustrate four of the most widely divergent types of vegetation in continental United States, as induced by varying degrees of heat and moisture.

The most luxuriant development of plant life, of course, is to be expected where there is an abundance of both heat and moisture, as in the tropics or subtropics, and considerable care was taken in choosing some good example of such vegetation somewhere within continental United States to be used as the basis for this group.

Accompanied by Mrs. Jennings, I made two short trips of exploration through southern Florida and out onto the keys, and it was finally decided that

a group to show tropical or subtropical plant life in its greatest luxuriance should be based upon some of the everglade hammocks south of Miami, such as Paradise Key, now Royal Palm Park. Since the preparation of the group had been undertaken by Otrmar F. von Fuehrer of the Museum staff, he and Mrs. Fuehrer spent May and June, 1930, at Miami choosing materials and making molds and sketches for the group. Through the kindness and co-operation of the officials of the institution and of Albert Gilbert, head of the Department of Biology at the University of Miami, laboratory quarters were generously provided at the University for this work. Charles A. Mosier, formerly the warden of Royal Palm Park, and a born woodsman and



able naturalist, was also of very great assistance. To Messrs. Gilbert and Mosier and to the University, grateful acknowledgments are due.

The group represents such a bit of Florida jungle as one would see when standing at the edge of the Royal Palm Park hammock, with dense jungle behind. Looking out through an opening in front, there is to be seen the wet everglade prairie stretching away to other hammocks in the distance. Through the trees to the right may be caught a glimpse of Caribbean pines which occupy a slightly elevated key.

A "hammock" is a grove or jungle of broad-leaved trees and shrubs situated in the open everglades or in pine woodlands. The central figures in such hammocks are usually the great spreading live oak trees, but these are sometimes smothered out by the dense dark jungle formed by various palms and other tropical evergreen trees. Towering far above the oaks in this hammock are the Cuban royal palms, their smooth trunks, looking like marble columns,

bearing aloft the great feathery, yet graceful, leaves. Like many of the other plants in these hammocks these trees are West Indian, but have somehow found their way over into these veritable jungle islands which here and there dot the sea of waving grasses and sedges of the Everglades.

In the mid-distance there is to be seen a cabbage palmetto, with great fan-shaped leaves, while in the more immediate foreground is the low saw palmetto, which in low grounds in central and northern Florida covers many thousands of acres. The large tree to the left is the common southern live oak. In the hammocks its branches are often veritable hanging gardens of air plants, ferns, mosses, and orchids, charming to behold and with fascinating treasures for the botanist.

On the live oak limb at the extreme upper left-hand corner of the group can be seen the spreading sprays of the yellow-flowered butterfly orchid—*Epidendrum tampense*. Farther down the same limb is an air plant—*Tillandsia*

fasciculata—with rather stiffly erect leaves and an erect branched spike of flowers with bright crimson-red bracts. The leaves of another air plant—*Tillandsia utriculata*—come partly into view at the edge of the group, while the wisps of Spanish moss hanging from the limb at the upper left-hand corner are of still another species—*Tillandsia usneoides*—mosslike in appearance but a true flowering plant with inconspicuous yellow flowers, and light wind-blown seeds. These *Tillandsias* are really pineapples which have taken to the trees, where they live as epiphytes, deriving their entire sustenance from the air and rain and such scant soil as may result from the dead leaves and other materials accumulating on the branches around their roots or among their leaves. Occasionally plants of *Tillandsias* actually grow to maturity on telephone wires.

In the crotch of the tree is a fine specimen of the chintz-flowered orchid—*Oncidium undulatum*—with thick, paddlelike leaves and gracefully spreading sprays of cream-colored flowers with yellow-and-red centers. Beyond this orchid the spreading limb of the oak is covered with a densely matted growth of mosses. It is in such moss mats that the seeds of the various epiphytes easily lodge and grow. Toward the end of the limb is a tuft of the shell orchid—*Anacheilium cochleatum*—the yellowish flowers of which have a central, reddish, shell-shaped lip. Just beyond is the common resurrection fern, which, shriveled and brown during a dry period, apparently comes to life again, green and vigorous, after a few hours of rain.

Between the shell orchid and the resurrection fern is a young plant of the strangling fig—*Ficus aurea*—a close relative of the innocent rubber plant of our homes, but a real octopus of the plant world. Carried by birds, the seeds germinate on the bark of a tree, sending down ropelike roots to the ground beneath. Often these descending roots run down along the trunk of the tree, coiling and enmeshing it in an ever more

unyielding grip, while the branches of the fig more and more overshadow and smother the branches of the unwilling host. In the end the strangling fig usually prevails over the moldering remains of its unfortunate victim.

The large fern is the common Boston fern, native to the Florida swamps and jungles, where its fronds have been found more than twenty feet long. The Florida cardinal on the muscadine grapevine is a flaming bit of color, but he is almost eclipsed by the bright red flowers of the coral plant in the left foreground. Brighter still are the shining red seeds of the coral plant, which fall so abundantly from its bursting pods. The zebra butterfly adds a touch of tropical insect color-pattern and farther back, just behind the fallen limb, is the balsam apple of the Old World tropics—now quite at home in the Florida hammocks. Its yellow fruits burst and display bright scarlet seeds.

At the base of the clump of pigeon plum—*Coccoloba laurifolia*—at the right side of the group is a sword fern—*Campyloneuron phyllitidis*. Farther back is a tangle of the moonflower—*Ipomoea bona-nox*—with large white flowers which open in late afternoon or evening and close the next morning. On the stems of the pigeon plums are the large, beautifully colored tree snails—*Liguus*—at once so attractive and beautiful that in Royal Palm Park it has become necessary to prohibit visitors from gathering them.

No tropical jungle would be complete without its tangles of various kinds of woody and herbaceous vines. Morning-glory vines of several species usually grow so abundantly around the edges of the hammocks that they present from without a solid wall of living green.

This strikingly effective and instructive group, including the painted background, was designed and elaborated entirely by Mr. Fuehrer, assisted ably by Mrs. Fuehrer, who so skillfully prepared much of the waxwork. About thirty species of plants are represented, requiring about 7,500 pieces.



THE GARDEN OF GOLD



PENELOPE was just finishing a border of oyster shells around a bed of young flowers when Jason came up. He laughed, and then, recalling some serious memory, he became grave.

"What is the matter, Jason?" said Penelope. "Don't you like my shells? Are they too old-fashioned?"

"They are all right, Penelope, but oyster shells might cause our expulsion from this little paradise."

"Nonsense, Jason—as if the use of some innocent oyster shells could cause us any harm."

"Don't be too sure, Penelope, for time was in ancient Greece when the most eminent Athenian was banished if six hundred of his fellow citizens voted for his ostracism by each one's sending in an oyster shell with his name inscribed upon it. In fact, from this innocent oyster shell, as you call it, the word "ostracism" is derived. And six hundred shells sufficed to ostracize the man for ten years from Athens."

"But why was it done, Jason?"

"In most cases because the ostracized—or oyster-shelled!—one was a man of distinguished virtue, making him too popular, and consequently—as the Athenians thought—dangerous to the public safety."

"Much as I would hate to be driven from our garden, Jason, yet if distinguished virtue were the complaint against me, I couldn't help feeling just a little proud, too."

"No, nor I, Penelope. But the truth is that the meaning of the word has taken on a new interpretation since those classic days. Distinguished vice earns banishment now. It is my unswerving belief that the time is not far distant when a new kind of ostracism will grow out of the present civilization, and the sin against society for which this ostracism will be meted out will be distinguished failure."

"You don't mean the man who makes a failure of life?"

"No, certainly not—not a simple failure but, I said, a distinguished failure—any man who, having great opportunities, a great inheritance, great talents, and who for selfish reasons throws all these things aside and lives unto himself—he is the man who makes a distinguished failure, and it is to him that we shall send the oyster shells."

"But, Jason, that does not sound so remote. There are many men in this very century who recognize the obligations which you have described and use them in the way of distinguished virtue."

"Quite right, Penelope, and they will never, in our day, be oyster-shelled into banishment."

GOLDEN FRUITAGE

The far-sighted policy under which the Buhl Foundation functions is making possible many valuable experiments in educational work. Among them is the provision for a reader's advisory service at the Carnegie Library—a service established to give purposeful readers more individual help than is possible in the general reading rooms. This is a special project which is producing highly convincing results in those libraries which are able to offer it to their readers.

The inauguration of such a library activity could only be carried on in Pittsburgh through the cooperation of some private benefactor. The Buhl Foundation has provided through a grant of \$21,000 for a demonstration of an advisory service over a three-year period. We gratefully acknowledge the fifth payment of \$2,075 on this grant.

With the addition of this sum the amount recorded in the Garden of Gold in five years stands at \$947,514.06.

E. R. A.

NO DEFLATION IN READING

BY RALPH MUNN

Director of the Carnegie Library

overflowing reading rooms and abnormal increases in the number of books lent for home reading.

Since January, 1930, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has shown a growth of 34 per cent in the home circulation of books. A growth of 10 per cent would have been normal. During 1931 the number of books loaned was 3,829,629.

The use of the reading rooms has increased proportionately. Branch libraries, usually quite deserted during the morning hours, have been filled with men and older boys throughout the day.

Many of these men come to learn about new jobs. They represent every station in life. There is, for example, the laborer who wants to make potato chips at home and sell them from house to house, and there is the former factory executive who is forced—temporarily, he hopes—into selling a commodity of which he knows nothing. There is the apartment-house janitor who is now required to do the painting, and there is the former bond salesman who is working in a garage. Books on cookery, chemical technology, painting, and automobile mechanics were thus called into use, and they represent only four typical examples out of thousands.

Many more men come simply to pass

the time. Lacking money for commercial amusements, they flock to the libraries to secure pleasant surroundings and interesting diversion.

During the War the United States cheerfully spent large sums of money to establish libraries for soldiers. This expenditure was charged under the important heading of "maintenance of morale," and those camp libraries did contribute greatly toward the lessening of homesickness and of the contemplation of dangers to come.

The War period, however, was essentially one of movement and excitement. We went almost gayly to war. If books were valuable in those hectic days, of how much greater value are they in these gray times when those whose lives have been thrown out of gear must not be absorbed perpetually in their own troubles and fears!

To give help toward an understanding of world problems is another of the library's chief aims. We do not even hope to find a solution of our problems neatly bound into a book, but these problems are most likely to be solved by those who have a comprehensive knowledge of the forces which are operating in the world of today. Hence the display of special collections featuring the fundamentals of history, economics, and sociology, as well as the depression-born books dealing directly with unemployment, overproduction, and international affairs.

Hard times always bring a reappraisal of public institutions. It is entirely proper that each agency which spends public money should be made to justify itself.

"People can't eat books," says the critic of public expense. Of course the answer is, "Nor can they read bread."

Social workers who deal directly

with those who lack employment are the loudest in their praise of the contribution of public libraries to the stability of our social fabric. Local leaders are at this moment urging this Library to open new reading rooms, lengthen the hours in existing ones, and spread the Library's influence as far as possible.

With a \$46,000 reduction in funds there is, of course, no possibility of

extending services, and we can only hope that no further crippling retrenchments will be necessary.

In addition, then, to its regular functions as an educational and cultural agency, the Library invites attention to its morale-building influence as amply justifying its existence in these times when municipal economy must be the watchword.

THE PARTHENON MODEL

BY LAURANCE W. HITT

[Mr. Hitt, in charge of the construction of the model of the Parthenon, is essentially a builder, possessed of an architectural background and an unquenchable desire to delve into out-of-the-ordinary problems. Leaving Cornell University in 1909, Mr. Hitt turned to architecture as a profession. Five years later he went to France to join the American Ambulance Field Service, attached to the French Army, later becoming captain adjutant of the Fortieth Engineers in the Camouflage Regiment. There he developed an unflagging interest in a combination of resourceful constructions at the Front and the handling of the temperamental paper work of a group of military artists. After the Armistice he entered the studios of the Paramount-Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, ultimately becoming head of their eastern designing and construction department. The uncertain vagaries of such a task proved a delight to his imaginative resources, until ill health finally drove him from this strenuous life into the offices of the architect, Charles A. Platt. Unfortunately of late months, to keep themselves occupied, architects have turned from vocations to avocations. Wherefore, as there are no full-sized buildings upon which Mr. Hitt can for the moment expend his energies, he has taken with obvious interest to this task of reproducing in miniature the world's most famous building. His scholarship, ingenuity, love of detail, and resourceful handling of material are the best of qualifications for such a commission.]



THE Department of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute, recognizing the position which the Parthenon holds as the greatest work of the golden age of Pericles, and realizing that the casts and fragments of the frieze, metopes, and figures from the pediments, while beautiful in themselves, are inadequate to show the building as it originally stood, have undertaken the construction of a plaster model, made to a scale of one-twentieth of the size of the Parthenon as conceived by Ictinus and embellished by Phidias. The model will supply a long-felt want, not only for the study of the building

as a unit but also for the purpose of showing the relation which the various fragments bear to one another and the part which they played in the whole.

The project has been in the mind of a member of the board of trustees for many years, but it was only recently that means were found, through his efforts, to carry out the project and to have the model constructed and installed in the Hall of Architecture.

The Parthenon was the culmination of Greek architecture and sculpture, the result of centuries of evolution, beginning with the prehistoric period of Greek art. Started in 447 B.C. and completed nine years later, this building has been regarded by artists and architects of all times as the supreme artistic achievement of the most cultured civilization the world has ever known. Neither the ravages of time and war nor outright vandalism has entirely dimmed

its beauty. Rather has its charm increased with years.

Styles in architecture may change from era to era, but the fundamental principles of design are the same—be the work a Greek temple or a modern building. The Parthenon is a perfect piece of pure design. That is why it should be better known. It is a beacon to guide us whenever we tend to deviate too far from the truth. Perhaps it would be well, in the midst of our modern trend in architectural style, to stop and consider the lesson which the Parthenon offers us.

In preparing the present model for the Carnegie Institute, we have consulted the recognized authorities—Penrose, Collignon, Michaelis, A. H. Smith, Sauer, Furtwängler, and others—and have attempted to reconcile divergence of opinion among them on certain controversial points. This has not been an easy task, nor will the final result satisfy every critic who has theories of his own, or who chooses to take up the cudgel in behalf of some authority at odds with all the others.

Thanks are due Messrs. Hart, Freedland and Roberts, architects for the reconstruction of the Parthenon erected at Nashville, Tennessee, for their courtesy in putting drawings and data at my disposal, which greatly simplified the labor of research, especially that part concerning the entrance doorways and the interior. William Bell Dinsmoor, of Columbia University, who is a noted expert on the buildings of the Acropolis, was employed by them in an advisory capacity, and much of his scheme has been incorporated.

Construction of the model has been intrusted to me, assisted by Ross Polis, custodian of casts, and other members of the Fine Arts staff. Work began in April and the model is scheduled for completion in October, 1932. Every effort is being made to follow the lines and, wherever possible, the refinements of the original. Working drawings were prepared from various sources so that all profiles and measurements could



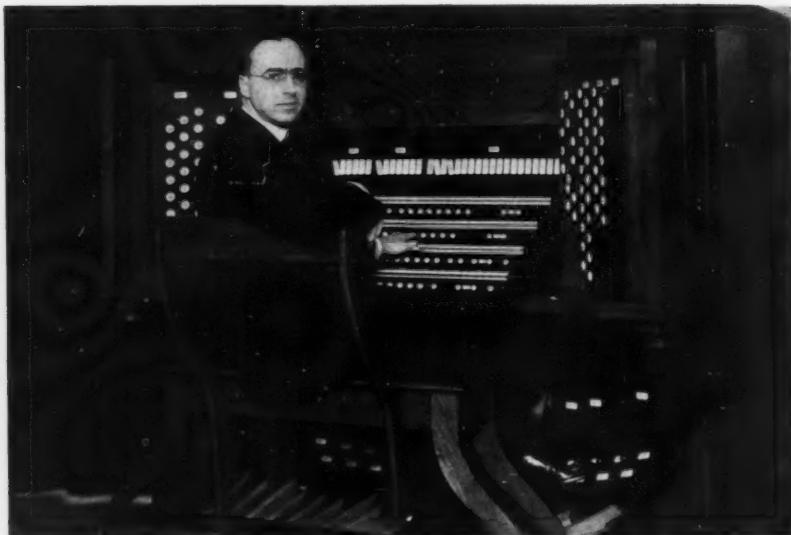
MR. HITT AND MR. POLIS AT WORK

be taken directly from them without risking a mistake in reading dimensions.

The labor of pattern-making, modeling, and casting will proceed during the summer in the workshop of the Institute. The base and stylobate have already been temporarily erected in a corner of the Hall of Architecture, where the work of assembling will be done. Upon completion the model will be moved into the center of the Hall.

Provision will be made for lighting the interior of the temple, which may be seen through the entrance doorway in the east front, showing the superimposed Doric orders supporting the ceiling and the colossal statue of Athena, the guardian goddess of the city. The room in the west end of the building will not be shown because its restoration is pure conjecture. The west doors, therefore, will be closed, as they probably were in the original, this room being the treasure chamber and open only to the priests and priestesses.

A more detailed description of the finished Parthenon, with special emphasis upon the refinements encountered, as well as an account of the actual building of the model, will appear in an early CARNEGIE MAGAZINE.



MARSHALL BIDWELL—ORGANIST

THE series of special concerts given in Carnegie Music Hall by guest organists were concluded on May 29. From this group of seventeen musicians, comprising some of the foremost organists in America, the board of trustees on June 9 elected Marshall Bidwell to fill the post of organist and director of music at the Carnegie Institute, to succeed Charles Heinroth, resigned.

Mr. Bidwell is a nationally known concert organist, possessed of a brilliant musical background. He will come to Pittsburgh from Iowa, where for the past twelve years he has been associated with the Music School of Coe College. As head of the department of music in the College and municipal organist of Cedar Rapids, he has established himself in the front rank in his art in the West, while his many return engagements in the musical centers of the country bespeak a national popularity.

He has devoted his entire life to music, having started piano study at the age of six and organ study at fifteen.

Like many a New Englander he received a large part of his musical education at the New England Conservatory of Music. There he specialized in his favorite instrument, the organ, under Wallace Goodrich. He was graduated in 1917, and that same year was made an Associate of the American Guild of Organists. In 1921 he went to Fontainebleau, France, and while a student there was awarded the first prize for organ playing.

Mr. Bidwell will take up his work at Pittsburgh in the autumn, when the free organ recitals are resumed on September 24, and thereafter will play each Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon at the usual hours. His two recitals in the competition won the unstinted admiration of his audiences; and it is a foregone conclusion that with his mastership of the organ, his wide knowledge of musical literature, and his engaging personality he will quickly make his way into the hearts of our people.

WHO WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?

BY EDMUND C. BURNETT

Division of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution of Washington

[A myth so fantastic that it scarcely deserves the dignity of a denial has been circulating with persistency throughout the country in recent months. The preposterous contention is that George Washington was not the first President, and some intelligent people are taking the statement seriously—as shown by the publication of Seymour Wemyss Smith's book, "John Hanson—Our First President." Washington was not only the first President of the United States but also the first citizen of Pittsburgh. It is with great pleasure, then, that we present Dr. Burnett's scholarly and exhaustive research on the subject. For more than twenty-five years the author has been assembling and organizing material relating to the Continental Congress, and there is no one in the country more able to refute this baseless and mischievous invention. The article shows that Hanson was the chairman of the Continental Congress, that that Congress had adopted for its own title, "The United States in Congress Assembled," and that its presiding officer was styled—not President of the United States—but President of the United States in Congress Assembled.]

HISTORICAL legends, like religious cults, are often curious phenomena but, like religious cults also, they have their roots in the fathomless depths of human nature. They spring from small beginnings, perhaps no one can tell just where or how; they flourish for a time—who can comprehend why? But they run their course and eventually fade away, perhaps are forgotten.

In this year of exceptional grace, the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifty-sixth, when we are celebrating the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, many old controversies revolving about the character and career of the Father of his Country have been revived—controversies which seemed to have been permanently relegated to the realm of tales that were told—and several new ones have pushed their way to the front to make their bids for a hearing.

Among the themes which are not precisely new nor yet hoary with old age is one which declares that the first President of the United States was not George Washington, but that this distinction belongs to John Hanson, president of the Continental Congress from November 5, 1781, to November 4, 1782.

Similar claims, although on other grounds, have been put forth in behalf of other presidents of Congress, but only that in behalf of Hanson has been pushed with great vehemence or has attained any great vogue. In good time the legend, "John Hanson, first President of the United States," will also be assigned its appropriate niche in the Hall of Myths.

The plain truth of the matter is that not one of the presidents of the Continental Congress—from Peyton Randolph to Cyrus Griffin—was ever President of the United States, either in fact, by title of courtesy, or otherwise. The first to hold that office, the first to bear that title was George Washington; and all those who seek to bestow the title of first President of the United States upon any president whomsoever of the "Old Congress" are but chasing shadows, pursuing will-o'-the-wisps.

To combat any of these legends would seem at first blush to be on a par with tilting against windmills with Don Quixote; but the Hanson legend, though it had one of those scarcely perceptible beginnings, has grown apace, has drawn much people after it, and error—historical error—does not so readily yield place to truth as one of our poets would have us believe.

That other poet who declared: "Error is a hardy plant; it flourisheth in every

soil," was probably the better historian of the two.

The Hanson thesis, which has had its own variations in the course of its career, has now assumed substantially this form:

"John Hanson was the first President of the United States, because he was the first president of Congress under the Articles of Confederation, the first constitution of the United States." This is the basic argument of the Hanson proponents, and it is to this argument that we shall, in the main, devote our examination.

Was John Hanson actually the first president of Congress under the Articles of Confederation? Those Articles, it should be recalled, were adopted by Congress on November 15, 1777, and two days later were sent forth to the several States with a plea for their speedy adoption. Some of the States readily assented, others ratified with certain provisos, while still others, led by Maryland, held back until their views with regard to the disposition of the western lands should be agreed to.

By July, 1778, all the States except Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware had ratified the Articles as they stood, and a few months later New Jersey and Delaware also came forward with their ratifications; but Maryland stood stoutly by her demand respecting the western lands—and a most praiseworthy demand it was—and not until her demands had been essentially complied

with did that State agree to ratification.

The final step was taken on the first of March, 1781, when the delegates of Maryland in Congress, John Hanson and Daniel Carroll, appended their signatures to the Articles of Confederation.

At the time of Maryland's ratification of the Confederation Samuel Huntington of Connecticut was president of Congress and had been since September 28, 1779. There was no new election of a president of the body at that time, but on July 6, 1781, President Huntington gave notice to Congress that the state of his health would not permit him to continue longer in the exercise of the duties of the presidency, and on July 9 Congress chose as his successor Samuel Johnston of North Carolina.

On the following day, however, Johnston presented his declination, offering "such reasons as were satisfactory," where-



JOHN HANSON
By C. W. PEALE

upon Thomas McKean of Delaware was elected president (July 10). McKean served as president of Congress until the election of John Hanson, on Monday, November 5. Some aspects of the termination of McKean's presidency will be dealt with further on in this paper.

It is to be observed, then, that two presidents, Huntington and McKean, had served between March 1 and November 5, 1781, and another had been chosen but had declined the office. A chief question therefore is, whether the presidents between March 1 and No-

THE CARNEGIE MAGAZINE

vember 5, 1781, served under the Articles of Confederation, or whether John Hanson was the first to serve under and by virtue of that instrument. The question hinges on whether the Articles of Confederation were actually in force during that interval.

What has the official record of Congress to say concerning the matter? Under date of March 1, 1781, the official Journal of Congress has this record:

"According to the order of the day, the hon'ble John Hanson and Daniel Carroll, two of the delegates for the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the act of the legislature of that State . . . did, in behalf of the said State of Maryland, sign and ratify the said Articles, by which act the Confederation of the United States of America was completed, each and every of the Thirteen States, from New Hampshire to Georgia, both included, having adopted and confirmed, and by their delegates in Congress, ratified the same."

Thereupon Congress adjourned to join in an elaborate celebration of the event.

The Journal record of the following day begins thus:

THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, Friday, March 2, 1781.

"The ratification of the Articles of Confederation being yesterday completed by the accession of the State of Maryland:

"The United States met in Congress, when the following members appeared:

"His excellency Samuel Huntington, delegate for Connecticut, President."

Following this is a list, by States, of all the other delegates attending. On the same day President Huntington sent out to all the States the extract from the Journal of March 1 which has been quoted above, together with the following letter:

"By the act of Congress herewith inclosed, your Excellency will be informed, that the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the thirteen United States are formally and finally ratified by all the States.

"We are happy to congratulate our Constituents on this important Event, desired by our Friends but dreaded by our Enemies."

These extracts from the official records of Congress would seem to furnish all the proof that is necessary that, in the interpretation of Congress, the Articles of Confederation had been completed and were in force from March 1, 1781. Abundant additional evidence may be found both in the Journal and in the letters of the members during the succeeding months that it was universally so assumed and that Congress was acting on that assumption.

Just one bit of evidence that such was the general view of the matter, outside as well as inside Congress. Here is a significant passage from one of the newspapers of the day. The Pennsylvania Gazette, of March 7, after referring to the ratification of the Articles by the State of Maryland, "by which act the Confederation of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was compleated," has this comment:

"Thus will the first of March, 1781, be a day memorable in the annals of America, for the final ratification of the Confederation and perpetual Union of the Thirteen States of America—a Union begun by necessity, cemented by oppression and common danger, and now finally consolidated into a perpetual confederacy of these new and rising States"

To contend, as do the protagonists in behalf of John Hanson as the first President of the United States, that the Articles of Confederation did not come into force until the first Monday in November, 1781, is to contradict official record and official interpretation.

As an instance of the lengths to which this contention has been carried, a recent biographer of John Hanson, after asserting that "the election of John Hanson of Maryland was the first act of Congress of the United States, on its first day of existence," proceeds to lay down this strange doctrine:

"Between the signing of the Articles

THE CARNEGIE MAGAZINE

and this first Monday in November no government was actually in existence, though Congress continued to transact business simply because there was a great deal of pressing business to transact." He then remarks that "during those few months there was a provisional president called Thomas McKean, . . . who was elected with the definite understanding that he was to retire with the formation of the first government on November 5."

It is scarcely necessary to point out that, aside from the evidences of fact already adduced, the argument that "no government was actually in existence" from March 1 to November 5, 1781, is fallacious and entirely contrary to long-accepted legal interpretation.

It is true enough that, prior to the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, there was no written document accepted as a constitution or fundamental instrument of government of the United States, but numerous governments have flourished and do flourish without any such written instrument. It may not be amiss, in this connection, to point out that the Congress itself, on the thirteenth of September, 1779, laid down the doctrine that "these States now are as fully, legally, and absolutely confederated as it is possible for them to be."

The Articles of Confederation, so far as the main essentials of the instrument are concerned, did little more than put into definite written form the principles on which the government of the United States had theretofore been conducted.

At all events, it is not to be gainsaid that, even at the time when John Hanson was elected president of Congress, these United States were dating their national existence from the fourth of July, 1776. They have continued to do so, and that assertion respecting the date of the nation's birth has held good both in fact and in law.

With regard to the assertion above quoted, that Thomas McKean was elected as a "provisional president," neither the word "provisional" nor the

idea occurs in either official or unofficial record in connection with his election or his presidency. The record in the Journal is merely this:

"Mr. [Samuel] Johnston, having declined to accept the office of President, and offered such reasons as were satisfactory, the House proceeded to another election; and, the ballots being taken, the hon. Thomas McKean was elected."

On the twenty-third of October McKean offered his resignation, through a letter addressed to the secretary of Congress, Charles Thomson. In this letter he said:

"I must beg you to remind Congress, that when they did me the honor of electing me President, and before I assumed the Chair, I informed them, that as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, I should be under the necessity of attending the Supreme Court of that State, the latter end of September, or at farthest in October. That court will be held today; I must therefore request that they will be pleased to proceed to the choice of another President."

There is not a word here or anywhere else of any necessary termination of McKean's presidency on the first Monday in November. Whatever termination of his presidency Congress may have anticipated was of McKean's own making. The resignation was accepted, and the following day was set for the election of McKean's successor. When, however, Congress met in the morning of October 24, its first recorded act is the following:

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That Mr. [Thomas] McKean be requested to resume the Chair, and act as President till the first Monday in November next; the resolution of yesterday notwithstanding."

Accordingly, Mr. McKean continued as President through Saturday, November 3. At the end of that day Congress "Adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday."

Evidently, then, despite a resolution adopted a little while before on that day, "That the several matters now

before Congress be referred over, and recommended to the attention of the United States in Congress Assembled, to meet at this place on Monday next," Congress did not think that it was losing its identity over Sunday.

In the record of March 1 the last word is "Adjourned"; nothing more. Then, the next day's record, as has already been mentioned, begins with that formal title, "The United States in Congress Assembled." The record of November 5 has no such formal beginning, and when it comes to the election of a president the record is merely: "Congress proceeded to the election of a President; and the ballots being taken, the hon'ble John Hanson was elected." On the other hand, while there is no record that the credentials were read on March 2, they were read November 5.

Of the records of the two transitions, March 1 to 2, and November 3 to 5, the first appears to be, upon the whole, the more formal. It is not desired, however, to lay any particular stress upon that fact. The Journals were never kept with meticulous accuracy.

It is necessary now to go back to the adoption of the Articles of Confederation on March 1, 1781. Why did not Congress go into a new election of president at that time? The Articles themselves furnish a sufficient explanation. For the office of president that instrument makes only this provision (the text in the Journals is here followed):

"ARTICLE IX. . . . The United States in Congress Assembled shall have authority . . . to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years."

There are, then, two restrictions and only two: the president must be a member of Congress, and he must not be allowed to serve more than one year in three. Within these two limitations Congress was privileged to do as it pleased in the matter of electing its presidents. It had chosen its president,

and there was no injunction in the fundamental instrument of government requiring it again to go through the forms of an election immediately upon the adoption of the Confederation. This is at least a logical inference from the silence of the Journal on this matter.

Here, however, we come upon another provision of the Articles that was bound to have a bearing in time upon the election of the presiding officer. The first section of Article V reads:

"For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year."

Now, whosoever the States should have brought their elections of delegates into conformity to the Congressional year provided for by the Article above quoted, the terms of all delegates would expire on the day preceding the first Monday in November in any year, and the term of a president would as a matter of course expire at the same time, unless in the meantime he had been reelected as a delegate.

As a matter of fact, however, the States had from the beginning chosen their delegates for varying terms, and it would appear that on March 1 only one State (New Hampshire) had adapted its election of delegates to the new year beginning the first Monday in November. Even by November 5 very few of the States had altered those terms so as to conform to the plan of the Confederation, and it was not until several years afterward that all had done so.

It is quite incorrect therefore to say, as some of the advocates of the Hanson thesis have done, that the Congress which met on November 5 was the first to have been chosen in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of

Confederation. Only a fraction of those delegates had been so chosen.

Now, the Journals of Congress are silent during all this period between March 1 and November 5 with regard to both the terms of the members and the term of the president. Yet we are not left wholly without testimony on the subject. For instance, Thomas Rodney, one of the Delaware delegates, set down at the time an account of the principal discussions in Congress during the early days of March, 1781. The whole of this Diary will appear in the forthcoming volume of "Letters of Members of the Continental Congress."

The discussion with which we are now chiefly concerned was with regard to the provision in the Articles of Confederation that "no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years." Under date of March 3 Rodney records that the question arose in Congress whether those members who had already served three years were by the Confederation ineligible. "The question was lost," Rodney records, "by passing off without a Division so that no Vote was entered about it and the old Members continued of Course—It being the general sense of Congress that the Term of three years intended Should Commence with the Confederation."

From this decision of Congress with regard to the three-year term of service of the delegates—namely, that that term should be reckoned from the second of March, it may be logically inferred that, in the interpretation of Congress, a like rule was applicable to the one-year term of the president. President Huntington therefore might with entire legality remain in the presidency for one year from March 2.

It is appropriate to mention here that President Huntington had indicated a disposition to retire at the end of one year's service—that is, in September, 1780; but the majority of Congress appear to have voted for his continuance. There was a minority who would

have pushed him into retirement, but all that could be obtained was some sort of pledge "that all future Presidents should be elected for one year only" (letter of John Mathews to Nathaniel Peabody, October 3, 1780, in "Letters of Members of the Continental Congress," vol. V., p. 400).

With regard to the election of McKean's successor, there is no evidence, either in the Journals of Congress or in any known letters of the members, that Congress had given a moment's consideration to a forthcoming election of a president on the first Monday in November, until McKean's sudden resignation had brought that question to the front.

The only logical interpretation from all known facts is that Congress now decided that, since in time the terms of the delegates would be regularized to begin on the first Monday in November, and since the term of a president, whosoever elected, would probably of necessity come to an end on a first Monday in November, therefore it was proper to regularize the election of its presidents.

In any event, John Hanson does have the distinction, if it be a distinction, of being the first president to be chosen for the definite term of one year, beginning on the first Monday of November. But this is very far from making him President of the United States. Furthermore, there is no evidence whatever that Congress regarded President Hanson in any different light from any of his predecessors.

But, asserts one of the latest of the Hanson protagonists, John Hanson was the first president of Congress to have the title "President of the United States in Congress Assembled."

This also is contrary to fact. Presidents Huntington and McKean bore that title precisely in the same manner as it was borne by President Hanson.

But, exclaim others, behold these documents signed "By the United States in Congress Assembled, John Hanson, President." Yes, we behold them. We

likewise have beheld numbers of documents signed "By the United States in Congress Assembled, Samuel Huntington, President," as we have also beheld other numbers of such documents signed "By the United States in Congress Assembled, Thos. McKean, President."

And as for those letters addressed to the King of France and signed "John Hanson, President," several presidents before Hanson signed letters addressed to that august monarch. For a single instance, turn to the printed Journals of Congress under October 18, 1781, where will be found a letter beginning:

"The United States in Congress assembled—To their great faithful and beloved Friend and Ally, Lewis the sixteenth, King of France and Navarre," and ending: "By the United States in Congress Assembled. Your Faithful friends and allies. Thos. McKean, President."

As for these letters, commissions, and whatnot, so confidently cited as proof that John Hanson was the first president of the United States in Congress Assembled and therefore the President of the United States and the first of them—there is nothing whatsoever about them that is unique, nothing that sets John Hanson apart and above his predecessors.

It has now been shown that John Hanson was not the first president of Congress under the Articles of Confederation and that neither was he the first to bear or to use the title President of the United States in Congress Assembled. The limits of space and time preclude our giving more than a hurried glance at one or two of the collateral evidences which have been offered in support of the Hanson thesis.

It has been averred that General Washington—and possibly others—addressed President Hanson as President of the United States. The writer of this paper has examined many of the letters to President Hanson, and to other presidents of Congress as well, and he has yet to find one so addressed.

Those letters to presidents of Congress written and addressed in Washington's own hand are almost uniformly addressed: "His Excellency, the President of Congress." If Washington or one of his secretaries did at some time inadvertently address President Hanson or any other president of Congress as "President of the United States," that did not make him so.

And if perchance a letter was addressed to President Hanson as "President of the United States in Congress Assembled," that was by no means calling him President of the United States; it would have meant no more than to designate him as president of that body formerly called "the Congress," but now officially known as "the United States in Congress Assembled."

Further, in support of the Hanson thesis, we are asked to take particular note that Secretary Thomson sent to General Washington and to each of the thirteen States formal notice of the election of Hanson, in which he says, "This day pursuant to the Articles of Confederation the United States in Congress Assembled proceeded to the choice of a President and have elected for the ensuing year His Excellency John Hanson."

Secretary Thomson had sent a similar circular letter to General Washington and each of the thirteen States respecting the retirement of President Huntington and the election of Thomas McKean, and in that letter he had used the same title of Congress, "the United States in Congress Assembled."

The words "pursuant to the Articles of Confederation," which appear in the notification of Hanson's election, would seem to mean no more than that Congress, as has already been pointed out in this paper, had now undertaken to regularize the term of its presidents to accord with the proposed terms of the delegates.

Again, advocates of the Hanson legend call attention to Washington's letter to President Hanson congratulat-

ing him upon his appointment to fill "the most important Seat in the United States." Washington had in fact written similar letters, complimentary and congratulatory, to every president of Congress chosen after he became commander-in-chief of the armies. Whatever he may have meant in this letter to Hanson by the words "the most important Seat in the United States," he did not say or remotely suggest that Hanson was President of the United States.

Congress itself, long before Hanson's presidency, long before the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, had accorded to its presidents—not by definite legal enactment, but by custom—a rank superior to that of other members of its body. In fact, on July 20, 1778, in formulating the ceremonial for the reception of the French minister, Gérard, Congress had decreed that its president should, in a very literal sense, occupy a seat raised six inches above that of the French minister.

The present writer holds in high esteem the character and statesmanship of John Hanson, whether that statesmanship were exercised, as it was most nobly and effectively, in the councils of his own State, or as a delegate in Congress, or as president of that body. But regard for historical truth compels the denial that he was ever President of the United States.

The evidence, it must be repeated, is conclusive that no president of the Continental Congress, by whatever name it may be designated, whether "the Congress," as it first called itself, or "the United States in Congress Assembled," as it came later to be called, was ever President of the United States. And this is true for this best of reasons, among others: because no such office as President of the United States existed until it was created by the Federal Constitution, framed in 1787 and adopted in 1788.

The office of President of the United States which that Constitution created is an office wholly different in character

from that of President of the old Congress, whether before or after the adoption of the Articles of Confederation; so different, in fact, that almost the sole thing in common is the word "President" in their respective titles.

The president of Congress was merely a presiding officer, and he was a member of the body over which he presided; he neither possessed nor exercised any executive authority. The President of the United States is almost solely an executive officer; he is not a member of the national legislature; and his contacts with the national legislative body, the Congress of the United States, are of a definitely limited character.

There is therefore only one rational conclusion that can be reached, and that is that George Washington was the first President of the United States.

TECH COMMITTEE ADVISORY MEMBERS

ROSWELL MILLER has recently been elected a special member of the Committee on the Carnegie Institute of Technology, in succession to Otto Kahn, and showed his interest in the work by attending a recent meeting of the Committee and making an inspection of the school. Mr. Miller is the husband of Margaret Carnegie Miller—Mr. Carnegie's only child—and is engaged in business in New York City.

The constitution of the Committee requires five special advisory members in addition to the regular list of trustees, and the other four advisory members are: E. M. Herr, vice chairman of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; J. C. Hobbs, of the Diamond Alkali Company; F. B. Jewett, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories; and Charles E. Wilson, vice president of General Motors Corporation. These talented men have all shown a vital interest in the problems of administration in their cooperation with the trustees of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING"

A Review of "The Taming of the Shrew"

BY HAROLD GEOGHEGAN

Professor of the History of Art at the Carnegie Institute of Technology



As the final performance of the season the Department of Drama gave us "The Taming of the Shrew" by William Shakespeare and an Anonymous Collaborator.

The play was given in modern dress. A very defensible procedure! After all, Shakespeare saw his plays performed in modern dress, and apparently never thought of them as given otherwise.

There are difficulties, however. Exact equivalents of doublet and jerkin, of kersey boothose and compassed cape are hard to parallel in the simplified dress of the present day. But Shakespeare in modern dress also has its advantages. It makes for more naturalness in the acting and less posing. One of the best performances of "Hamlet" that I have ever seen was in modern dress. After you became accustomed to the King in a dinner jacket and the bobbed-haired Queen taking a hand at bridge with Polonius, the play went on its thrilling way. The actors were unhampered by unfamiliar garments. The ladies could think of their parts and not of their trains, and the men were not made self-conscious by the knowledge of the inadequacy of their legs in tights, and could be the human beings that Shakespeare intended them to be.

But modernizing the text is another matter! That seems to me indefensible.

In the present production the anonymous collaborator made a desperate at-

tempt to bring the play up-to-date. Hoodlums and machine guns cropped up surprisingly among the thee's and thou's of Elizabethan blank verse. Lines such as "Three great ocean steamers and several large yachts" and "Jazz in your harmony" shared honors with the subjunctives of

Say that she rail; why, then I'll tell her plain
She sings as sweetly as a nightingale:
Say that she frown; I'll say she looks as clear
As morning roses newly washed with dew.

It does not work! Shakespeare cannot be modernized without rewriting him completely. The play does not become more modern if you say "For the love of Mike" one minute, and "Swinge me them soundly forth unto their husbands" the next.

Certain situations also cannot be modernized. There is nothing in modern life that corresponds to the half-familiar, half-respectful relation of man to master in Elizabethan comedy. Tranio as valet could not possibly behave as he does to his employer Lucentio. Inversely, neither could Petruchio behave as he does to his servant Grumio. I doubt, too, if any modern dressmaker would tolerate being addressed as "Seamstress" or "Thou winter cricket" and two less polite insects.

Elmer W. Hickman, as usual, offered us a very brisk and spirited production. His tempo was, as it should be, the tempo of farce. The actors played with speed and precision. Katherina and Petruchio were excellent.

The audience roared with laughter; but audiences have roared with laughter at every performance that was ever given of this apparently deathless Keystone Comedy.



BACK-BREAKING TAXATION

THAT was a significant meeting in the Louisiana State capital the other day when the plain folks came in from the country districts and protested to the legislature against having their homes sold over their heads for delinquent taxes. They had had no voice in the extravagant expenditures which had led to this catastrophe, and they naturally wished to be saved from domestic ruin.

That seems to be the story of America today. Public works of every kind, many of them far in advance of any need for them, have been built throughout the country until our Nation is well-nigh insolvent.

At Washington the sin is greatest. The administration permitted its budgets for the year ending June 30, 1932, to reach the enormous aggregate of \$4,000,000,000—all this in a year of unexampled poverty and distress; while the total expenditures for 1927, a boom year, when the valleys were laughing with fatness, were only \$2,500,000,000, thus showing an increase this year of 63 per cent in the cost of government.

When President Hoover at last made frantic efforts to cut his expenditures, it was too late. The contracts had been made, and the departments had obligated themselves to go ahead until the treasury deficit soon amounted to just the sum of the increase of 1932 over 1927—\$1,500,000,000. Since that time reduced national income has swollen the deficit to more than \$2,000,000,000;

but good business management would have stopped the trouble at its source—that is, when the estimates were made. If that had been done, the budget would have been kept within the 1927 totals, and this day of mourning would not have arrived.

In the meantime the Louisiana farmers are not the only citizens who are losing their homes on account of taxation. This evil has spread over the fair face of our country like the plague in the Middle Ages. Everybody is sick, and many will die, but the most will get well. But there must be a reform in the cause of this disease so that it shall not again devastate the land.

A NEW LECTURE HALL

THE radio has given America a new lecture hall three thousand miles long, in active operation every hour of the twenty-four in every day throughout the year. While there is much that is frivolous, wasteful, and unworthy in the output of this service, there is also a swelling stream of fact, culture, and general education which is of incalculable value in promoting what Washington referred to as "the progressive refinement of manners." For good manners come with observation, knowledge, and understanding; and by means of the radio—at least in a large measure—our people are learning to distinguish good music from trash, good speech from slang, good facts from nonsense, and in general to absorb a body of

learning on all subjects which is constantly enlarging the intelligence of the Nation.

THE LITERARY TASTES OF YOUTH

THE Henry C. Frick Educational Commission has issued an interesting report on the subject, "What Our High-School Children Read," which shows that 5,510 Pittsburgh pupils between the ages of eleven and nineteen read 50,845 books during a recent year. In this great list it was found that the sum of the endorsements of forty-six books was 19,168. It is significant to know that the popularity of the titles ranged from 1,597 votes cast for the first book—"Treasure Island"—to 166 for the last—"Robin Hood." The list follows:

Treasure Island	Jane Eyre
Ivanhoe	Captains Courageous
Call of the Wild	Hugh Wynne
Tom Sawyer	Tom Swift Series
Little Women	Perfect Tribute
Lady of the Lake	Life of Edison
Black Arrow	(Meadowcroft)
Huckleberry Finn	Wings
Ramona	Understood Betsy
Kidnapped	Girl of the Limberlost
Short Stories (Mikels)	Ben Hur
Keller—Story of My Life	Anne of Green Gables
Jim Davis	Last of the Mohicans
Oliver Twist	Mysterious Island
Master Skylark	Betty Leicester
Julius Caesar	The Virginian
Three Musketeers	The Mutineers
Dr. Fu Manchu Stories	Freckles
Tarzan Series	Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm
Old-fashioned Girl	Daniel Boone
We	Cruise of the Dazzler
Little Men	Under the Lilacs
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	Dusty Star
	Robin Hood

THE BONUS PARADE

THE gathering of former soldiers of the World War at Washington to demand a bonus through the issue of paper money which will directly inflate our currency to the amount of \$2,200,000,000 is a spectacle which has startled and humiliated the Nation. These men have sent their groups consecutively to demand the support of the measure by the senators and representa-

tives from each State, and they have threatened with political extinction any of them who refuse to vote affirmatively. The practice of raiding the treasury for pensions by a home-coming army is as old as war itself. The appropriations for soldiers in that conflict which have already been authorized by Congress aggregate a gross payment by 1945 of \$40,000,000,000, and there is every indication that further demands will be made which will extend these grants through the remaining years of this century, with the approbation of politicians who are always ready to yield to clamor.

The country owes an inextinguishable debt of gratitude to those citizen-soldiers who have lost their lives or been wounded in warfare; and adequate care should be given ungrudgingly in all such cases. But with the payment of the present bonuses when they become due, the grants to unwounded men should cease. The right of soldiers who serve in the Army in time of war to make themselves a privileged and endowed class for the rest of their lives may well be challenged. The men who are seeking these privileges are the men who came home in sound health; and the defense of the flag carries with it no obligation on the part of the Nation to endow for life its citizens who were in uniform while all the rest of the population were equally occupied in making the military enterprise a success.

These exorbitant claims come from a minority of the soldiers who served in the World War. There are more than three millions of these veterans who are not members of the organization which is pressing the pension demands. We recall the mild sarcasm of a private in the ranks, himself decorated on the battle front for gallantry in action who, in opposing these mercenary demands, declared that when our country is again threatened with invasion, we should straightway pay our enemy one billion dollars to let us alone; for we should then be free from slaughter and

THE CARNEGIE MAGAZINE

destruction and we would be saved from an adjusted pay bill from our own soldiers of forty times that amount.

In any event, the pension habit of the centuries is almost a compelling reason in itself to keep us out of war.

DR. AVINOFF'S TOUR

ANDREY AVINOFF, director of the Carnegie Museum, is on his way to Paris to represent the Carnegie Institute, and the Carnegie Museum in particular, at the International Entomological Congress to be held there in July.

Preceding the Congress Dr. Avinoff will go to Geneva, where he will attend the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation, sponsored by the League of Nations, which has organized a special meeting on problems of science museums. Several institutions and individual persons connected with scientific museums in America and Europe were asked to outline their views on practical possibilities of cooperation among various museums. Among the institutions which were asked to furnish an opinion were the American Association of Museums, the Museum in Honolulu, the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, and the Carnegie Museum. Of the European countries there were the Geological Survey of London, the British Museum of Natural History, the Federation of Societies of Natural Sciences in France; and the following men: G. Belluso, former minister of National Education in Rome, and A. Lacroix, professor of Mineralogy in the Paris Museum.

Among the agenda of the future meeting seven questions proposed by Dr. Avinoff were included for discussion, being supported by other representatives of the group whose opinions were sought. No other representative of American institutions will be present at the Geneva meeting besides Dr. Avinoff. The conference promises important practical results as the first occasion for a deliberation of this order.

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